

The Cheraw Chronicle

Volume 19

CHERAW, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, S. C., AUGUST 19, 1915

Number 42

RESPITED TO SEPTEMBER 29

MALLOY GETS ANOTHER CHANCE

Sensational Affidavits Filed Stating
White Men Admitted Deed—
Solicitor to Investigate.

Columbia, Aug. 18.—Because of sensational affidavits filed with him, Governor Manning this morning respited the death sentence of Joe Malloy, a negro, from August 18 to September 29, this year, in order that the case may be reviewed by the board of pardons. Malloy was convicted of the murder of Prentiss Moore and Guy Rogers, two white boys, in Marlboro county, the killing occurring on November 24, 1910. Malloy has had two trials and his case has been before the State and the Federal supreme courts. Malloy was brought to the State penitentiary Saturday afternoon.

While the Governor's office refuses to give the affidavits, enough of the contents are known to state that they allege on the night of November 24, 1910, that two white men visited a house in Marlboro county, appearing to be crazed with drink. They were chanting and singing about the murder of two white boys, one of them shouting, "We have killed two white boys and left them in the swamp. I sent one of them to Hell." Other boasts along this line are alleged in the affidavits, which, if true, absolve Malloy from guilt it is thought. The two men have since left Marlboro county, it is said, and their whereabouts are unknown.

Copies of the affidavits have been sent to Solicitor Spears for an investigation.

Prentiss Moore and Guy Rogers, two white boys, left their homes in Bennettsville on Thanksgiving day, 1910 to go hunting. On the Saturday following their bodies were found in a ditch not far from the home of Joe Malloy, Prentiss Moore having been killed by a gunshot wound in the back near the shoulder blade, while Guy Rogers was murdered by a solid mass of shot tearing through his left breast. Several days were consumed by an investigation before the coroner, and afterwards, a negro detective was employed. Later Joe Malloy was arrested, charged with the murder of the two boys.

The negro was tried and convicted in the July, 1912, term of court for Marlboro county and sentenced to be electrocuted on August 9, 1912. The case was then appealed to the State supreme court on the question of the admission of the testimony of Charlotte Easterling and Steven Toms and other minor questions. Also a paragraph in the appeal was to the effect that sentence to death by electrocution was expost fact in that at the time of the commission of the crime the penalty was by hanging. On these later grounds the case was appealed to the United States supreme court, after the State tribunal dismissed the appeal. The federal supreme court affirmed the judgment of the South Carolina courts in an opinion handed down April 5, 1915, and Malloy again was sentenced to be electrocuted, the date being set for August 18, 1915.

Since his conviction Malloy has remained in jail in Bennettsville, until he was brought to the penitentiary here Saturday afternoon. He continually has asserted his innocence and has presented an unbroken demeanor of hopefulness. There are many people in Marlboro county who are convinced that Malloy is innocent, it is said. He has been defended by W. F. Stevenson of Cheraw, one of the leading members of the South Carolina bar.

Statement Issued.

The following statement was given out by the governor's office this morning relative to the respiting of Joe Malloy:

"Friday there were submitted to Governor Manning affidavits of parties claiming to have heard certain other parties admit the killing of which Joe Malloy has been convicted. These affidavits were of such nature as to demand a rigid investigation before the infliction of the death penalty. Governor Manning immediately put in a call for Solicitor Spears, who has

GERMANS ATTACK RESERVE BOARD

Charges That Board is Influenced By
England In Its Effort to Aid South
Hold Crop.

Washington 16.—An evidence of the interest which partisans of Germany in the present war are taking in the cultivation of dissatisfaction in the South over the cotton situation as affected by the interference with shipments to the Teutonic countries, is seen in a letter received by the editor of a German-American newspaper published in one of our large cities.

This editor charges the board with being influenced by England because the board has decided to allow the re-discounting of paper secured by agricultural products, thus facilitating the storage of cotton. The editor charges that the Administration, by this course, shows that it prefers to see the South prevented from selling its cotton, and forced to store it in warehouses, rather than embarrass Great Britain in pressing the point about interference with shipments at sea.

One Cotton Sign.

The State

While the North and East have been reveling in the prosperity superinduced by war orders, the South sat by and watched its chief product fluctuating in the scales of values, and has suffered because the market had fallen to a minimum. And hope was not.

Then, when the allies began their bombardment of the Dardanelles, and the great dreadnought Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns belched their burden of hate at the Turkish forts, a dispatch appeared in the newspapers evoking no little interest in the South. The statement in a "cotton letter" that everytime one of "Big Lizzies" guns spoke a bale of cotton was totally eliminated from consideration as a bear factor brought people to a realization of the new role of cotton in warfare.

As a base for explosives, it was said, cotton was absolutely necessary. Every gun that roared in Flanders or France, in the Dardanelles or the North Sea, in Poland or Galicia, it was explained, used up a portion of the world's visible supply.

Still, few there were who grasped the extent of the consumption. Now comes Sir Charles Macara, president of the Master Cotton Spinners of Great Britain, with the estimate that one thousand tons of cotton is consumed in every day's fighting of the War of Nations.

That, brought down to bales, means that every day sees four thousand bales used. A month's operations and over one million 500-pound bales are used. Extend the war six months and the surplus of the 1914 crop is gone.

Then, with the 20 per cent. reduction in the 1915 crop, as evidenced in the Department of Agriculture figures, the South should be free from the self-imposed burden of overproduction and the 1915 crop should sell at normal prices.

Southern farmers need not expect 15-cent cotton for a long time to come. A war impoverished world can not afford to pay that price. But the farmers can look for a price which, with economy and efficiency in planting, backed by intelligent diversification, will bring the South back to its sound basis of prosperity.—Columbia State.

Mrs. George E. Porterfield, of Monroe, N. C., is the guest of Mrs. Thomas M. Knight.

The navy department yesterday sent out proposals for bids, to be opened September 14, on thirty-eight airplane motors.

The American schooner Isadora is being held by the treasury officials at Pensacola pending an investigation of the destination of a supply of arms and ammunition on dock there consigned to that ship.

Over had left Darlington that morning for a vacation. The governor finally reached him over the phone late that afternoon and conferred with him. The result was that he had prepared the reprieve papers and also sent copy of the affidavits to Solicitor Spears for his investigation."

GALVESTON WALL PROTECTING CITY

PEOPLE SEEK SAFETY

Residents of Sabine and Coast Places
Moved to Places of Refuge
From Danger.

VESSELS OVERTURNED.

Brownsville, Texas, August 16.—The army wireless station here received a report from the transport Bufort at Galveston, tonight that water had risen ten feet and that several vessels had been overturned.

Dallas, Texas, August 16.—The full effect of the West Indian hurricane which passed through the Yucatan channel yesterday was felt along the Texas gulf coast late today and tonight, the wind reaching a velocity of 70 miles an hour. Up to a late hour no loss of life or serious damage to property for shipping had been reported.

Deposit your money in
The Bank of Cheraw
Cheraw, S. C.

STRONGER THAN ALL OTHER BANKS IN COUNTY COMBINED

4% compounded quarterly
in savings department.

Galveston reported the sea wall was withstanding the force of the wind lashed waters and with the exception of minor damage as the result of the flooding of the streets on the bay side of the city, the property loss was negligible up to 11 o'clock.

The majority of the residents at Sabine and Sabine Pass as well as the numerous summer camps and resorts along the coast moved to places of safety last night and early today. At Galveston residents along the beach abandoned their homes and spent the night in more secure buildings in the business districts.

The towns of Rollo River, Captain and Boliver were reported under water. All of these towns were deserted last night.

Late tonight a newspaper correspondent attempted to go from port Arthur to Sabine in an automobile but was forced to abandon the trip.

"The wind would have blown our machine away if we had continued the trip," he declared.

Efforts to charter a boat to reach Sabine were futile, sailors refusing to make the trip.

Wire communication with Galveston, which was maintained from Houston early tonight, was cut off at 10 o'clock when the last of the wires between the two cities failed. Later reports received by wireless at Brownsville from the United States transport Bufort in Galveston has reported several vessels overturned by the storm. A ten-foot tide was reported.

Efforts to communicate with the Texas City army headquarters across the bay from Galveston tonight were futile.

Communication with Beaumont, Texas, also was cut off shortly after 10 o'clock and it was believed by the weather observer at Houston that the hurricane had left the gulf and had struck the mainland between that city and Galveston.

A train was started from Houston over the Southern Pacific railway tonight in an effort to reach Galveston. At last reports the causeway between Galveston and the mainland was intact and it was believed that the train would be able to cross early in the morning.

Subscribe To The Chronicle

U. S. GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO AUSTRIA

REMINDS TEUTONS OF ACTIONS

Says in Boer War Vienna An Offer
It Found No Objection To
Trade With England in
War Materials.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The State department last night made public the reply of the United States rejecting views set forth by the Austro-Hungarian Government in a recent vote contending that exportation of war munition from American to Austria's enemies was conducted on such a scale to be "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Though friendly, the note flatly denies the Austro-Hungarian contention and recalls that that country and Germany furnished munitions to Great Britain during the Boer war, when England's enemies could not import such supplies. In this connection the note suggests that had Austria and

Germany refused to sell arms to Great Britain at that time "on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality," the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater force urge its present contention.

The State insists that the United States is pursuing a strictly neutral course and adhering to a principle on which it would depend for munitions in the markets of the world if it should be attacked by a foreign Power.

The principles of international law, the communication concluded the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself, are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent Powers during the progress of the war."

The United States asserts that it cannot accede to the suggestion that it change or modify the rules of international usage during the progress of a war on account of special conditions, and declares that the idea of neutrality advanced by Austria would "involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities, which would obscure the whole field of international obligations, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war."

Cotton experts recently interviewed have expressed the opinion that the cotton farmers of the South will surprise people by their ability to hold their new crop. It is said that much more progress has been made than is generally supposed in the perfection of preparations for warehousing the staple. The grower will have the advantage this time of not being taken without warning as he was last year. The shock had as much to do with the tumble in 1914 as anything else.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system Tuesday consented to the appointment of receivers as requested in a petition filed in the Federal District Court.

LEO FRANK TAKEN FROM STATE PRISON

HURRIED AWAY IN MACHINE

Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 16.—A mob variously estimated at between 25 and 75 in number overpowered Warden Smith and guards at the State prison farm near here at 11 o'clock tonight and quickly got Leo M. Frank and rushed him away in an automobile.

First reports that it might be a prisoner said he had heard a member of the mob say that Frank's body would be placed tomorrow on the grave of Mary Phagan at Marietta. Frank was serving a life term for the murder of the girl.

The mob was orderly but worked with quick precision. Eight automobiles took the men to within a short distance of the prison. They first cut all wires from Milledgeville.

Five men went to the house of J. T. Smith, warden, covered him with pistols and stood guard over him. Other men went to the house of J. M. Burke, superintendent of the prison, and held him under cover of their guns.

Practically every other member of the mob then rushed to the stockade gate nearest the dormitory where Frank was being housed. Only yesterday did the physicians discharge him from the hospital where he had been since being mureously assaulted in the dormitory.

As on the night Frank was attacked only two guards were on duty. The mob quietly overpowered Chief Night Guard Hester and the other man on duty, proceeded to the dormitory and within a few minutes seized Frank and rushed him back to the automobiles.

Those who had been holding Smith and Burke left as soon as Frank was brought out and joined their fellow.

The automobiles, reported to number eight, then were started in the direction of Eaton. Nothing more had been heard of them hours after they left.

Only one member of that part of the mob that went to the dormitory talked. He gave the commands to the guards which were backed up by the arms of the other members of the mob.

A prisoner who was sleeping in the dormitory is responsible for the statement that the spokesman said the mob intended to take Frank to Marietta and that tomorrow morning his body would be found on the grave of Mary Phagan, for whose murder the prisoner was serving a life sentence.

Story of the Lynching.

Marietta, Ga. August 17.—Leo M. Frank is dead, a victim of mob law. Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning he was hanged to an oak tree in a woods two miles east of here, after having been removed from the Georgia prison farm one hundred miles away late last night by a band of about twenty-five men. Thus ended the career of the man who for two years had maintained his innocence of the murder of Mary Phagan.

SWEAMINGEN PRAISES SCHOOLS OF COUNTY.

Strong Commendation From State Superintendent of Edu.

From a letter sent out recently from the office of the State Supt. of Education, we quote the following:

"Today I have been examining the City, Town, High, or Rural school reports. So far the only reports received from Chesterfield county are Cheraw, Pageland and Jefferson.

The Cheraw report is one of the best coming to my desk. The fine distribution of enrollment and the average attendance of 92 per cent. could not be better. When will it be possible for this school to undertake some industrial work?

The Jefferson situation has improved in many respects.

The situation at Pageland indicates a healthy growth. I hope the trustees and patrons will continue to co-operate in maintaining a good school."

"GREENVILLE ONE OF THREE COMING CITIES."

Thurlow Belk, Who Has Recently Visited Principal Cities of the Piedmont Section of the Carolinas Puts Only Charlotte and Asheville in Her Class.

Mr. Thurlow Belk, of Cheraw, who has been spending the summer at Campobello, Mineral Springs and Asheville and other points is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. T. Delaney. Mr. Belk who went the public highway by way of Charlotte, Gaffney, Spartanburg, Hendersonville, Asheville, thence by Chick Springs to Greenville, says at first he was surprised at the red hills of Gaffney and Spartanburg, but later learned this soil to be very strong and productive. He was most favorably impressed with Charlotte, Asheville and Greenville, and thinks them to be the coming cities with Spartanburg and Hendersonville as close seconds. He fears, however, the people of this section underestimates the Pee Dee section, climate and soil and only hoped Cheraw could secure some of the money, energy and ginger of the Piedmont cities.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

Cotton and Human Life.

New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Realizing that President Wilson is thoroughly conversant with the situation, I think the newspapers of this country would make a serious mistake to try to force him to act against his own judgement in dealing with England on the subject of cotton shipments. Senator Smith appears to place cotton on a parity with human life. The destruction of the Lusitania was one of the greatest crimes ever committed. No property loss can be considered in the same light as the wanton destruction of human life. I have more faith in Woodrow Wilson than in Hoke Smith, and am confident the president will prove the more helpful advocate and friend of the cotton producer, and that he will deal with England in a manner that will have the hearty approval of the Southern farmers.

The trouble with our so-called road building is that we go about it without intelligent supervision, and we mean by that, that we do not have some one who knows how, and is trained in the line, to locate and supervise the construction of the work and the rains come and soon the work that is done washes away.

Yuan May Assume Emperor's Robe

Peking, Aug. 16.—President Yuan Shi Kai is discussing with his immediate supporters and Prof. Frank Johnson Goodnow of John Hopkins University, legal adviser to the Chinese government, the question of proclaiming himself emperor.

Prof. Goodnow, it is understood, approves the project. He obtained the confidence of Yuan Shi Kai during former critical times and has been consulted on this question since his arrival a month ago.

The news became public by the deliberate publication in this morning's newspapers of accounts of the formation by several prominent men of an association for the purpose of discussing whether a monarchy is not the better form of government for China. The article quotes Prof. Goodnow as saying that for China a monarchy is a better form of government than a republic and that "conditions are different in China and America, and it is impossible to transplant a system from one country to another."

It was learned from one of Yuan Shi Kai's immediate supporters that if the project proved feasible the plan is to establish a monarchy within two years.

The news has created a sensation in Peking and is being telegraphed throughout the country.

"The only way the South will recover from the cotton depression is for the United States to keep out of war," was declared by ex-Senator Frank S. White, in an address before the Alabama Cotton Growers' Association at Montgomery, Tuesday.